

# GERMANY YIELDS CONDITIONALLY

## Concessions Proposed May Avert Rupture.

### TO RESTRICT USE OF U-BOATS

Promises Submarines Will Not Sink Merchant Ships Except in Accordance With Law of Visit and Search; But Expects United States To Compel Enemies To Conform To Recognized Rules of War.

The German government has assured President Wilson that merchant vessels shall not be sunk without warning, or without visit and search, and that human lives shall be saved unless the ship attempts to escape or to offer resistance.

In effect, this is a compliance with the demand made by President Wilson in his vigorous note to Germany sent to Berlin three weeks ago last Wednesday.

President Wilson will accept the assurance of Germany in good faith that the German government will abandon the present method of submarine warfare, torpedoing defenseless ships with out warning, and that he will regard the German pledge as an acceptable compliance with the American demand.

In such case, the United States might not reply to the note and would await evidence of the actual abandonment of Germany's present practices of submarine warfare which is declared.

Berlin (By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Following is the text of the note of the German Government in reply to the American note respecting submarine warfare, delivered by Gottlieb von Jagow, the Foreign Secretary, to Ambassador Gerard:

"The undersigned, on behalf of the Imperial German Government, has the honor to present to His Excellency the Ambassador of the United States, Mr. James W. Gerard, the following reply to the note of April 28 regarding the conduct of German submarine warfare.

"The German Government handed over to the proper naval authorities for early investigation the evidence concerning the Sussex as communicated by the Government of the United States.

### Identical With Sussex.

"Judging by the results that the investigation has hitherto yielded, the German Government is alive to the possibility that the ship mentioned in the note of April 19 as having been torpedoed by a German submarine is actually identical with the Sussex.

"The German Government begs to reserve further communication on the matter until certain points are ascertained which are of decisive importance for establishing the facts of the case. Should it turn out that the commander was wrong in assuming the vessel to be a man of war, the German Government will not fail to draw the consequences resulting therefrom.

### U. S. Charges Repudiated.

"In connection with the case of the Sussex the Government of the United States made a series of statements, the gist of which is the assertion that the incident is to be considered but one instance of a deliberate method of indiscriminate destruction of vessels of all sorts, nationalities and destinations by German submarine commanders.

"The German Government must emphatically repudiate the assertion. The German Government, however, thinks it of little avail to enter into details in the present stage of affairs, more particularly as the Government of the United States omitted to substantiate the assertion by reference to concrete facts.

### Has Imposed Restraints.

"The German Government will only state that it has imposed far-reaching restraints upon the use of the submarine weapon, solely in consideration of neutrals' interests, in spite of the fact that these restraints are necessarily of advantage to Germany's enemies. No such consideration has ever been shown neutrals by Great Britain and her allies.

"The German submarine forces have had, in fact, orders to conduct the submarine warfare in accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, the sole exception being the conduct of warfare against enemy trade carried on enemy freight ships encountered in the war zone surrounding Great Britain. With regard to these no assurances have ever been given to the Government of the United States. No such assurances are contained in the declaration of February 8, 1916.

### Executed in Good Faith.

"The German Government cannot admit any doubt that these orders were given or executed in good faith. Errors actually occurred. They can in no kind of warfare be avoided altogether. Allowance must be made in the conduct of naval warfare against an enemy resorting to all kinds of ruses, whether permissible or illicit.

### But apart from the possibility of

errors, naval warfare, just like warfare on land, implies unavoidable dangers for neutral persons and goods entering the fighting zone. Even in cases where the naval action is confined to ordinary forms of cruiser warfare neutral persons and goods repeatedly come to grief.

### Mine Danger Pointed Out.

"The German Government has repeatedly and explicitly pointed out the dangers from mines that have led to the loss of numerous ships.

"The German Government has made several proposals to the Government of the United States in order to reduce to a minimum for American travelers and goods the inherent dangers of naval warfare. Unfortunately the Government of the United States decided not to accept the proposals. Had it accepted the Government of the United States would have been instrumental in preventing the greater part of the accidents that American citizens have met with in the meantime.

### Can't Dispense With U-Boat.

"The German Government still stands by its offer to come to an agreement along these lines.

"As the German Government repeatedly declared, it cannot dispense with the use of the submarine weapon in the conduct of warfare against enemy trade. The German Government, however, has now decided to make a further concession, adopting methods of submarine war to the interests of neutrals.

"In reaching this decision the German Government is actuated by considerations which are above the level of the disputed question.

### Sacred Principles of Humanity.

"The German Government attaches no less importance to the sacred principles of humanity than the Government of the United States. It again fully takes into account that both Governments for many years co-operated in developing international law in conformity with these principles, the ultimate object of which has always been to confine warfare on sea and land to armed forces of belligerents and safeguard as far as possible non-combatants against the horrors of war. But although these considerations are of great weight, they alone would not, under present circumstances, have determined the attitude of the German Government; for in answer to the appeal by the Government of the United States on behalf of the sacred principles of humanity and international law the German Government must repeat once more, with all emphasis, that it was not the German but the British Government which ignored all accepted rules of international law and extended this terrible war to the lives and property of non-combatants, having no regard whatever for the interests and rights of neutrals and non-combatants that through this method of warfare have been severely injured.

### Adopted in Self-Defense.

"In self-defense against the illegal conduct of British warfare, while fighting a bitter struggle for national existence, Germany had to resort to the hard but effective weapon of submarine warfare.

"As matters stand, the German Government cannot but reiterate regret that the sentiments of humanity which the Government of the United States extends with such fervor to the unhappy victims of submarine warfare are not extended to the same warmth of feeling to many millions of women and children, who, according to the avowed intention of the British Government, shall be starved, and who by sufferings shall force the victorious armies of the Central Powers into ignominious capitulation. The German Government, in agreement with the German people, fails to understand this discrimination, all the more as it has repeatedly and explicitly declared itself ready to use the submarine weapon in strict conformity with the rules of international law as recognized before the outbreak of the war if Great Britain likewise was ready to adapt the conduct of warfare to these rules.

### Great Britain Refused.

"Several attempts made by the Government of the United States to prevail upon the British Government to act accordingly failed because of flat refusal on the part of the British Government.

"Moreover, Great Britain again and again has violated international law, surpassing all bounds in outraging neutral rights. The latest measure adopted by Great Britain, declaring German bunker coal contraband and establishing conditions under which English bunker coal alone is supplied to neutrals, is nothing but an unheard-of attempt in the way of exaction by force of neutral tonnage for the service of British trade war."

### Not Fair To Germany.

"The German people know that the Government of the United States has the power to confine the war to armed forces of the belligerent countries in the interest of humanity and maintenance of international law. The Government of the United States would have been certain of attaining this end had it been determined to insist against Great Britain, on the incontrovertible rights to freedom of the seas. But as matters stand the German people are under the impression that the Government of the United States, while demanding that Germany, struggling for existence, shall restrain the use of an effective weapon, and while making compliance with these demands a condition for maintenance of relations with Germany, confines itself to protests

the reasons given by the Foreign Office for their detention.

"The formal document in reply to the first American note on the subject is not yet ready, but according to Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, it will be carefully framed so as not to admit the general right of belligerents to enjoy the protection of a neutral flag.

"In the present case Great Britain admits itself in the wrong in regard to the facts outlined in the American remonstrance, but the reply will be couched in such terms that no general

precedent is established and British doctrines in regard to the seizure of individuals of hostile nationality on board neutral ships will be safeguarded.

"The State Department at Washington has contended that the facts in the case are similar to those of the famous Trent affair, but while it is not known what attitude the British reply will adopt toward this argument Lord Robert Cecil gives it as his personal opinion that the two cases present wide differences.

against illegal methods adopted by Germany's enemies.

### Supplies Arms To Enemy.

"Moreover, the German people know to what considerable extent their enemies are supplied with all kinds of war material from the United States.

"It will, therefore, be understood that the appeal made by the Government of the United States to sentiments of humanity and principles of international law cannot under the circumstances meet the same hearty response from the German people which such an appeal otherwise always is certain to find here. If the German Government, nevertheless, is resolved to go to the utmost limit of concessions, it has been decided not alone by the friendly connecting the two great nations for over 100 years but also by the thought of the great doom which threatens the entire civilized world should the cruel and sanguinary war be extended and prolonged.

"The German Government, conscious of Germany's strength, twice within the last few months announced before the world its readiness to make peace on a basis safeguarding Germany's vital interests, thus indicating that it is not Germany's fault if peace is still withheld from the nations of Europe.

"The German Government feels all the more justified in declaring that responsibility could not be borne before the forum of mankind and in history if after 21 months of the war's duration the submarine question under discussion between the German Government and the Government of the United States were to take a turn seriously threatening maintenance of peace between the two nations.

### Would Limit Operations.

"As far as lies with the German Government, it wishes to prevent things from taking such a course. The German Government, moreover, is prepared to do its utmost to confine operations of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also insuring freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German Government believes, now as before, that it is in agreement with the Government of the United States.

### Order To Naval Forces.

"The German Government, guided by this idea, notifies the Government of the United States that German naval forces have received the following orders: 'In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law as such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives unless the ship attempt to escape or offer resistance.'

## ARMED MERCHANTMEN AS WARSHIPS

### Germany's Contention In Her Former Memorandum and Her Warning To Neutrals.

The German memorandum of February 8, was addressed to neutral nations and declared that after February 23, Germany would consider all armed merchantmen belonging to countries at war with Germany as warships, and that such vessels would be treated accordingly and sunk without warning.

It is charged that before the outbreak of the war the British government had given British shipping companies an opportunity to arm merchantmen with guns for protection against dangers threatening under certain circumstances from auxiliary cruisers of other powers. The British Admiralty, it was added, published in January, 1914, a list showing that 29 steamers of various English lines carried stern guns.

Germany established soon after the outbreak of the war, the memorandum said, that English liners were armed—the steamer La Corcoran having been captured carrying two four pounder seven-inch stern guns and a German submarine having been fired upon in the channel by an English yacht.

The memorandum said the British government for its own merchantmen had taken the standpoint that armed merchantmen maintained the character of peaceful mercantile vessels so long as they only carried armament for defensive purposes, but that in the case of armed ships under other flags it had adopted the principle that they were to be treated as warships.

"The German government," the memorandum continued, "has no doubt that merchantmen acquire a belligerent character through arming with guns, no matter whether the guns shall serve only for defense or for attack. It considers every warlike activity of enemy merchantmen as contrary to international law, although it takes into consideration the opposing views, through the fact that it treats the crews of such ships not as pirates, but as belligerents."

The memorandum said that numerous cases had come to light from reports of the German naval forces, "in which British merchantmen not only offered armed resistance to German warships, but, on their own part, proceeded without further ado to attack them, in which attacks they frequently made use of false colors."

The manifesto was issued in order that the neutral powers might "warn their subjects from further entrusting their persons or property to armed ships of the powers at war with Germany."

## WITHDRAWAL TO BE MADE GRADUALLY

### Effect of Compromise on Villa Hunt.

### PLAN AWAITS OFFICIAL SEAL

#### Mexican Military Officials Expect Americans To Withdraw In About Two Months Under Temporary Agreement.

El Paso, Texas.—Gen. Alvaro Obregon, Mexican Minister of War, issued a statement in which he said: "As the result of the conference with General Scott the atmosphere seems now completely cleared up. There is a much better feeling between Americans and Mexicans and all tension seems vanished."

The tentative agreement, said to have been reached between Major-General Scott and General Obregon was generally understood to provide for a gradual retirement of the American forces in Mexico.

### Obregon Praises Scott.

Baldomero Almada, general fiscal agent for the Carranza government in the United States, after a visit to General Obregon in his private car in Juarez, made the declaration that "all differences between the Mexicans and the Americans have been cleared up."

Mexican and American military and diplomatic officials appeared more at ease than any time since the conference last Saturday. The tenacity of the situation has relaxed very largely. It can be seen from the attitudes and expressions of those concerned in the negotiations that when the agreement between General Scott and General Obregon, for the American troops to remain in Mexico without protest from the de facto government for the time being, was entered into, it was mutually agreed that if the de facto government "makes good" in its campaign against the bandits, the duration of the American Army's stay will be short.

### Withdrawal In Two Months.

Mexican military men believe that the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico will take place in about two months.

On assurances from General Carranza that the bandits are dispersed, the northward movement of American troops will attain full speed and it will not be long until the last trooper crosses over the international boundary line.

In the meantime, it was pointed out, there will be constant movements northward of American detachments, so that when the final order for withdrawal comes there will be only a part of the present expeditionary force left on Mexican soil.

### Troops To Co-Operate.

It is probable that no American troop movements will be begun until the formal signing of an agreement by the two Governments, or at least until General Carranza has signified his acceptance of the stipulated conditions. After that, however, the Mexican and American troops are expected to begin at once a co-operative campaign that will effectively stamp out the various bandit groups.

### CARRANZA WILLING.

#### Final Details To Be Worked Out By General Scott and Obregon.

El Paso, Tex.—The final meeting between Generals Scott and Obregon, at which the details of the agreement for the co-operative pursuit of Villa bandits by Mexican and American troops will be worked out, will be held Saturday.

This is the information General Scott is understood to have conveyed to General Obregon during a brief "courtesy visit" he made to the Mexican Minister of War in the latter's private car in Juarez. As General Obregon possesses plenary powers he will be fully able to make any arrangements to satisfy the wishes of the Washington government as to the exact form the agreement will take.

### COUNT BONI LOSES AGAIN.

#### Marriage To Anna Gould Held Valid By Cardinals.

Rome.—The validity of the marriage of Count Boni de Castellane to Anna Gould, now Duchess Talleyrand, was confirmed in a decision by the Commission of Cardinals appointed to consider the claim of the Count for annulment of his marriage.

Count de Castellane has appealed several times to the Vatican for a ruling that his marriage was invalid. His last appeal, which has now been decided against him, was filed in January of this year.

### TWO AUTHORS KILLED IN AUTO.

#### Former Stage Manager Badly Hurt When Car Upsets.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Malcolm W. Strong, playwright, and Clinton H. Stagg, an author of New York, were killed when an automobile driven by Stagg overturned on a country road near here. George Foster Platt, formerly stage manager at the New Theatre and the Little Theatre in New York, another passenger in the machine, was seriously injured.

### MAYOR AND THREE INDICTED.

#### Charged With Causing Failure Of Louisiana Bank.

Monroe, La.—H. D. Appar, Mayor of Monroe, formerly cashier of the Union National Bank, which closed a year ago, and O. P. Slack and Charles Tilche, former directors of the bank, were arrested on Federal warrants charging violations of the national banking laws. Leon Appar, son of the Mayor, also was indicted in connection with the failure. The four men were released on bonds of \$5,000 each.

## AT LAST!



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## FRENCH TAKE GERMAN TRENCHES

### Enemy Driven Back at Two Points at Verdun.

### 1,550 YARDS ARE CAPTURED

News Thought To Indicate Check Of Teuton Offensive—Many Prisoners Taken In Drive—Troops Moved Quickly.

Paris.—In the most successful offensive blow delivered by General Pétain since the Crown Prince launched the Verdun offensive, French troops captured 550 yards of German trenches southeast of Fort Douaumont.

The War Office also announced that in the successful attacks against the German positions on the slopes of Dead Man's Hill during Saturday and Sunday the French captured 1,000 yards of German trenches to a depth of from 300 to 600 yards.

No news from the Verdun front since the beginning of the Crown Prince's offensive has aroused such enthusiasm in Paris as the publication of communique. The official statement was taken to mean not only that the German drive has been definitely checked, despite repeated German assaults on Sunday, but that the offensive has now passed to the French armies, which are pushing back the German lines.

### First-Line Trenches Taken.

The French advance was made between Fort Douaumont and the village of Vaux, on the northern fringe of La Caillette woods, in which much severe fighting has occurred. The positions captured by the French were first-line trenches. One hundred German prisoners were taken.

West of the Meuse, artillery on both sides was active throughout the night on the front from Avocourt to Dead Man's Hill, but there were no important infantry actions. The French troops contented themselves with improving against expected German counter-attacks the positions they captured from the Germans Saturday and Sunday.

### German Troops Moved Quickly.

Amsterdam.—Germany is exceeding all previous records in moving troops to the western front, according to reports from the western part of Germany. There are now reported to be 700,000 Teuton soldiers in the Meuse district. The Kaiser is expected to arrive at Verdun next week. All advice received here indicate that the German General Staff has resolved to take Verdun at all costs.

### Little Town Hall Burns.

Berlin.—The Town Hall at Lille, France, one of the most famous structures of its kind in Europe, has been destroyed by fire, according to dispatches received here. German soldiers formed a chain and helped the French firemen rescue many valuable books. The fire brigade was unable to save the Town Hall, but prevented the blaze from spreading to numerous adjoining structures. The Town Hall was of the Renaissance period.

### SUFFRAGE PLEAS IN FLOWERS.

#### Baskets Sent To President and Members Of Cabinet.

Washington.—Leaders of the woman suffrage movement sent baskets of May Day flowers to President Wilson and all the members of his cabinet. The baskets contained messages urging support of a constitutional amendment giving women the ballot.

### GERMANS RAISE \$200,000.

#### Philadelphia Bazaar Proceeds Going To Hospitals Of Teutons.

Philadelphia.—More than \$200,000 for the hospitals and Red Cross stations of the Central Powers was raised at the German-American Bazaar which closed here. The attendance for the seven days aggregated 300,000 persons, according to the committee in charge.

### TRENCHES TO LURE TOURISTS.

#### Frenchemen Urge Preservation Of Present Battle Line.

Paris.—A campaign was begun to induce the French Government to preserve the present French battle line untouched and to appoint soldiers to take charge of it after the war and thus enable Americans and other tourists who may visit the battlefield to see the entrenched line exactly as it appears today. The suggested name for the battle line is "The Holy Way."

## ANTHRACITE MINERS RATIFY AGREEMENT

### Tridistrict Board Indorses the Settlement.

### COAL STRIKE IS AVERTED

After a Conference Which Has Lasted Several Weeks An Agreement Is Reached Between Operators and Miners.

New York.—The Tridistrict Board of Anthracite Miners at a meeting here indorses the agreement between the miners and operators. The agreement was first opposed by the subcommittee, which has been in session, and will in all probability avert a strike. Details of the settlement of the anthracite coal controversy as a result of the negotiations which have been going on for weeks between the operators and the miners were made public here by the operators.

The agreement will be retroactive to April 1, and will avert a threatened strike, which would throw some 176,000 employes into idleness.

The agreement contains no mention of the closed shop or of the check-off system, which have been points of dispute during the negotiations. Regarding the former, however, it was pointed out the agreement will, when approved by the convention, be signed by John P. White, president of the United Mineworkers of America and by other officials of the union, and that this is in effect recognition of the union, giving the miners the right to organize in order to better their conditions. As for the check-off system, the operators have contended all along that it would be un-American and detrimental to their interests to constitute themselves as collecting agents for the union, and this point the miners waived.

### Settled Until 1920.

The agreement contains a provision that neither side shall initiate or encourage legislation which would in any way affect the obligations of the new contract or impair any of its provisions which are to be continued until May 20, 1920.

Before leaving the city John P. White, president of the United Mineworkers of America, issued a statement in which he said the agreement "marks the greatest single advance won by organized labor in this year of victories."

"The miners have given the country a striking demonstration," he said, "that the just demands of wage-earners for improved wages and conditions can be won without strife when the men act together through a strong and responsible organization. Such an organization the United Mineworkers of America is now recognized as being by this group of financial interests, which only a few years ago treated it with scant respect."

### CHICAGO TEACHERS WIN.

#### Court Rules They Can't Be Ousted For Joining Federation.

Chicago.—School teachers of Chicago triumphed in their fight against the rule barring them from membership in the Chicago Teachers' Federation in the appellate court. The upper court affirmed the decision of Judge Denis E. Sullivan, of the Superior Court, which issued a temporary injunction against the Board of Education restraining it from enforcing the rule and denied the motion to dissolve the injunction.

### GREENS KILL ENTIRE FAMILY.

#### Parents and Four Children Ate Poisonous Weeds.

Bluefield, W. Va.—The entire family of Isaac Samson, consisting of six persons, are dead at their home near Delorme as a result of eating poisonous weeds which had been prepared for a salad. The family consisted of father, mother and four children. The mother gathered what she took to be greens and in a few hours after the family had eaten they all were dead.

### FOR SECOND STRONGEST NAVY.

#### A Bigger Army and Compulsory Training Other League Aims.

New York.—Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France, was elected president of the National Security League at its first annual meeting here. Joseph H. Choate was chosen honorary president and Alton B. Park was chosen vice-president. A strong army, the second strongest navy in the world and obligatory military training for men were given as the three chief aims of the league for the future.

## MEXICANS RAID U. S. TERRITORY

### Two Soldiers and a Boy Killed By Bandits.

### MAY LEAD TO NEW POLICY

#### Americans At El Paso In Doubt Whether the Marauders Were Villa Bandits Or Men Affiliated With Carranza.

Alpine, Texas.—Villa bandits, some 70 in number, forded the Rio Grande and, sweeping 15 miles inland on American soil, raided the little settlement of Glenn Springs and attacked a detachment of American cavalry, consisting of nine men of Troop A, Fourteenth Cavalry.

Three troopers and a 10-year-old boy were killed, two cavaliers were wounded and another is missing. He is believed to be a prisoner of the bandits, who are now fleeing southward into Coahuila, Mexico.

Two American citizens, J. Doemer and a man named Compton, according to reports received here, were carried across the Rio Grande, and reported that their throats were cut.

The missing trooper is Private Roscoe Tyree. The little boy is the son of Compton. He was deaf and dumb and bandits are thought to have killed him because he could not answer their questions.

The two wounded troopers, Private J. Birck and Frank Defree, were brought here badly wounded. Birck's body was filled with small brass pieces of tacks fired from a shotgun. Defree was burned about head and shoulders.

### Nine Fought Against Seventy.

In a little adobe house nine cavaliers made their fight for life against the 70 or more Villista bandits at Glenn Springs. A ball of shot poured for more than two hours into the single window of the adobe house, but the cavaliers kept up a steady rifle fire in defiant answer. Then the Mexicans' leader ordered fire balls to be thrown on the roof, thickly thatched with candalaria.

The blazing weed tortured the soldiers below and burned their heads and bodies. Smashing the door, the troopers broke for the open, firing as they ran. Two were shot and killed as they fled. One is missing and it is believed he is dead. Another was killed as he tried to climb through a window.

### BAN ON ARMS TO MEXICO.

#### War Department Stops All Shipments Across Border.

Laredo, Tex.—The War Department has instructed the commander at Fort McIntosh here to stop all shipments of war munitions to Mexico. A half million rounds of rifle cartridges held by customs inspectors will be taken in charge by the local military.

The order is taken here to mean the prohibition of the exportation of munitions to all parties in Mexico. Local customs officers have been holding for some time shipments of munitions when it was believed they were intended for enemies of the de facto government.

### LUSITANIA RECALLED.

#### British Celebrate Anniversary Of Big Liner's Sinking.

London.—The anniversary of the sinking of the Lusitania was commemorated Sunday by a procession from Westminster to Hyde Park, where a meeting was held. A large model of the Lusitania figured prominently with a banner inscribed: "Remember the Lusitania. Seventh of May, 1915. May that crime be forgotten in Heaven, but not forgotten on earth."

### TROUBLE IN HAITI, TOO.

#### American Officers Busy There and in San Domingo.

Port au Prince, Haiti.—Members of the Haitian Senate, who persisted in holding a meeting in spite of the warning of Rear Admiral Caperton, in command of the American forces here, were dispersed by a detachment of gendarmes, commanded by an American officer. The Senators protested, but offered no resistance.

### AMERICAN AVIATOR KILLED.

#### Captain Worden Comes To Grief Looping The Loop.

Dallas, Tex.—Capt. J. H. Worden, of Dallas, fell 2,500 feet and was instantly killed when his monoplane collapsed in a loop-the-loop flight at Vickery, north of here. Worden was flying upside down when the wings bent double. Every bone in his body was broken.

### JIMINEZ QUILTS OFFICE.

#### Resigns As President Of Santa Domingo To Avert Intervention.

Santo Domingo.—General Juan Jimenez, President of Santo Domingo, has resigned. He took this action in order to prevent armed intervention by the United States. Quiet has been restored. Congress will appoint a provisional president.

### RALEIGH HAS \$125,000 FIRE.

#### Blaze Spreads From Wooden Stable To Business Section.

Raleigh, N. C.—Fire which raged for three hours here in the business district caused damage estimated at \$125,000. Seven buildings were destroyed and for a time the Raleigh Fire Department lost control and it was necessary to call on Durham for assistance. The blaze originated in a wooden tivery stable.

### BRITAIN GIVES IN TO U. S.

#### Will Release 38 Germans and Austrians Seized On China.